

a Deed of Trust to
will be exposed on the
the 11th day of July

Ground lying up-
of Duke street, and west
rect, in the town of Alex-
g with Duke street thirty
ches, and with Fairfax
o feet six inches, upon
ected a three story brick
ms of sale are one third
oney upon the sale, and
three month, and the re-
onths; the two last pay-
red by a trust upon the
ired, or in such other as
atisfactory to the persons
the property.

ES KEITH, Trustee.
dis

Received,
of fresh Oranges
some excellent
Potatoes,
commonly called Pinkyed,
J. DYSON.
d

COOKE,
onor of informing
the inhabitants in gene-
a and its vicinity, that
School for young Ladies,
e corner of Prince and
ts, and hopes to experi-
e of the liberal and ge-
which she has hitherto
which she will ever make
thought deserving.
urposes to engage a fe-
upils, for whom, when
procure Teachers of ap-
o perfect them in those
ure, which their parents
with them to attain.
residing at a distance
ded by the day or week
season. A few yearly
received on moderate
known at the school.
2aw3m

Published,
& John Gray,
eir Book & Stationary
n King street,
RE CYPHON:

OR,
EVOLVENT JEW.

el, in 2 vols.
GE WALKER,
agabond, Three Spani-
, &c. &c.

and Seventy Five Cents
bound & lettered.

Also,
of Tom Snell,
20 cents.

d

Received

OR SALE BY

& JNO. GRAY,

g Street,

D GRINS:

new additional Tales in
formerly published
the title of

own and Slippers."

OLMAN, the younger
Poor Gentleman," &c.

new edition of

RMER'S BOY,

T BLOOMFIELD.

5 Cents each.

d

Published,

is office—price 50 cents,

REATISE

ical Farming:

larly the following sub-
ts, viz.

r of Paris, with Direc-
it; and general Obser-
se of other Manures.

ing; thick Sowing of
d of preventing Fruit
aying, and

in General.]

on A. Binsy,
y, Virginia, Farmer.

all its variety ex-
ce.

DAILY BY
OWDEN.

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1803.

No. 783

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

A 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hhd's, tierces and bls.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap

Mould and dip'd Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

Also,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerleys, meres, Duffels,

Plains and Kerleys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elafticks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Russels,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silefia do.

Platillas,

Ofnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Mullins and Mullin Hand'ts,

India Mullins and Table Cloths

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 24.

Sales by Auction.

SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store, the corner of King and Union
Streets.

Rum in hhd's and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and quatter casks,

Molasses in hhd's.

Sugar in hhd's and barrels,

White and brown Soap in boxes,

Coffee in casks and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Queen's Ware, and

Also,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Kerleys,

Coatings,

Haliticks,

Fearnought,

Blankets,

Pianes,

Negro Cottons,

Worsted and other

Stockings,

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

June 22.

Molasses, Almonds, &c.

Twenty hhd's. retailing Molasses of a
very superior quality,

Twenty frails fresh Almonds,

A quantity of loaf and lump Sugar in

hhd's & bls.

Ten tierces fresh Rice, received per

brig Celia, from N. York, and for sale

by J. and T. VOWELL.

They have on hand,

24 hhd's. St. Kitts Rum, 2d and 3d

proof,

100 bls. Pork,

40 do. brown Sugar,

Muscadel and bloom Raisins,

50 tons Plaster,

A few quarter casks

London particular Madeira Wine.

May 25.

Printing in all its va-

riety executed at this office

with neatness and dispatch.

For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND

Near the town of Alexandria, adjoining
the lands of Charles Alexander and Benja-
min Dulany, containing about one hun-
dred and ten acres, being a moiety of a
tract called Pearson's tract: Upon this
Land are some handsome and commanding
prospects of the town and country. It
will be sold altogether, or in lots of ten or
twenty acres each, as may suit purchasers.
The sale will commence upon the land on
the thirteenth day of July next. Notes
negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, at
sixty days, with good endorser, will be
received in payment.

JOHN WEST,

LUD. LEE.

June 7.

HARDWARE, &c.

BY the United States, the
subscriber has received an extensive assort-
ment.

Also,

A variety of Tools, Looking Glasses,
&c. manufactured in this country.

PHILIP WANTON.

5th mo. 9th

For Sale,

Philadelphia Loaf and Lump
Sugar,

Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,

Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,

One pair Burr Mill Stones, 5 feet dia-

meter,

One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.

And at the Mill,

Shorts and Bran,

Ship Stuff,

Indian Meal,

Rye Meal,

Oats,

Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

William Hartshorne.

5th Mo. 20.

FOR RENT,

(Possession may be had immediately)

The subscribers' brick Ware-
house and dwelling House, situated on
Prince Street, with or without the adjoining
Warehouses.

Further description is unnecessary.—
Those who are inclined, can view the pre-
mises and know the terms.

WM. HODGSON.

June 10.

WILLIAM OXLEY,

Has received per the William and John,
from London, and the United States,
from Liverpool,

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which are now
offered for Sale, at his Store in King-
Street, upon terms agreeable to the pur-
chasers.

May 11.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

SPRING GOODS,

In the William and John from London.

They expect an additional assortment

by the ship United States from Liverpool.

May 5.

JUST RECEIVED,

Thirteen Hundred lbs. dry, well cured

Venison Hams,

A few hundred sweet Oranges of an ex-

cellent flavor, fresh Lemons,

A few bls. new Pork and Herrings, very

good.

Also—Seed Potatoes of an ex-

cellent quality by the barrel or bushel.

Also,

A few barrels of Apples and

fresh Prunes.

Thos. Simms.

April 22.

For BOSTON,

The SCHOONER PRESIDENT,

William V. Lynch, Master;

To sail in all next week.

For Freight or Passage apply to the master

on board, at Merchants' wharf, or to

HENRY K. MAY & Co.

Who have landing and for sale, from said

schooner,

130 tons Plaster of Paris.

June 11.

For Cowes & a Market,

The fine, fast sailing, new Ship

America,

Isaac Stone, Master,

with elegant accommodations

for Passengers—will sail on or about the

20th inst. having the greatest part of her

cargo on board. For terms apply to the

Captain on board.

June 18.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have for Sale,

50 boxes Segars,

6 pipes old Madera Wine,

5 trell's Threads,

100 pieces Bandannoes,

10 bales Cotton,

1 trunk low priced Calicoes,

2 butts French Brandy,

50 boxes Soap and Candles,

4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,

50 kegs Tobacco (James river)

20 bls. Beet and Pork,

10 hhd's Sugar,

10 tons Swedish Iron,

20 boxes Chocolate,

100 reams Wrapping Paper,

100 do. Writing do.

French and Nova Scotia Plaster,

Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt.

A large quantity of Bran to be sold ve-

ry cheap, if taken away soon.

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco,

April 2.

JAMES WILSON

Has received by the ship William and

John, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

SPRING GOODS,

which will be opened and for sale imme-

diately at his warehouse.

Also—Brown Stout in casks of

6 doz. each.

May 5.

Just Received,

Excellent Bacon Hams,

(salt petre'd)—Also,

MATTHEWSON CHEESE,

Fresh Oranges and Lemons,

Tamarinds, Cocoa Nuts, and few boxes

first quality Havana Segars.

J. DYSON.

For Sale,

100 Barrels of Prime Pork,

10 Hhd's. Molasses,

A quantity of coarse Liverpool and

Cadiz Salt,

Nova Scotia & English Grindstones.

Also—A few packages of superfine

Cloths and Cassimeres by the package, or

piece, on very low terms, and 6 cases felt

Hats.

Wm. HODGSON.

June 10.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,

King street,

A NEW EDITION OF

ENFIELD'S SPEAKER

OR,

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES,

Selected from the best English writers,

and disposed under proper heads, with a

view to facilitate the improvement of

youth in reading and speaking. To which

is prefixed an essay on

ELOCUTION,

Price 87 1/2 cts. handsomely bound and

lettered.

STOP!

Before you "turn the Corner!!"

THOMAS SIMMS

Has removed his Store from the house he
formerly occupied, to the one a few doors
higher up, lately occupied by Captain

Willis, opposite to Roberts & Griffith's,

where he has for sale as usual,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FRUITS and GROCERIES,

AND,

5 Hogheads of West India Rum

of a good flavor,

Apple Brandy and Whiskey by the bat-

rel, &c. &c.

June 21.

For Sale, or Rent,

A 3 story BRICK HOUSE

on King Street, next door to Bennet and

Watts's, and is a good stand for business.

Also—A number of building

LOTS on Fairfax Street, near the Pres-

byterian Meeting House; some on Wolf</

From the FREDERICKTOWN HERALD.

"Thomas T. Davis."—The Hon. Mr. Davis of Kentucky was surpassed by none in the zeal with which he supported Mr. Jefferson's election to the Presidency, or the fervor with which he triumphed in the downfall of the former administration. When that event was ascertained, transported by success even to a forgetfulness of the generosity which has on several occasions illumined his political conduct, Mr. Davis at that low ebb of our fortune tauntingly and exultingly boasted on the floor of Congress that—"The sun of Federalism was set forever." Such a remark at such a time has perhaps been considered by a great portion of the federalists as the most unmanly "cut of all," and as indicative of the most bitter and inveterate malevolence. But in minds of Mr. Davis's eccentric and impassioned cast, there is always much more of heat than implacability; nor do his resentments, however open and violent, seem to endure like the fly, relentless, persecuting spirit of the hypocritical pretender to moderation and the whining philosophic center of harmony and benevolence. Accordingly as soon as the first glow of victory had passed over Mr. Davis appeared by deed to be more inclined than any of his party to forgiveness and conciliation towards the "sect" which he had seemed by word to "hate with a good hatred," exceeding that of all his brethren and unquenchable either by time or circumstances. When at the last session a clan of foreign miscreants, at once the disgrace and the poison of Pennsylvania, dared with their rude howl to pour into the ears of the National Legislature the most indecent libel on its Federal predecessors, Mr. Davis was the first man on the democratic side to sink the animosity of faction in a superior sense of the indignity and insult thus offered the country by an imported rabble. He was at once for rejecting their petition with a propriety firm and becoming, though it possessed no charms for the servile, yet insolent nature of that splashing incongruous shallow-pated braggart Sam Smith of Baltimore. Besides this, Mr. Davis has repeatedly displayed an independence of character, which disdains to give up the public weal to a mean compliance with all the ridiculous projects and the wavering and time-serving policy of his friends in power. In particular, representing the people of Kentucky, he could not conscientiously join in with the same course the administration has pursued with regard to the affair of New Orleans, and he united with the federalists in insisting on a vigorous assertion of the rights and interests of our western countrymen. His farcical on Randolph's sickly resolution—"a little bit of paper about so big"—is well known; and altogether he had begun to render himself a very troublesome object to the President's ministers, unable to manage and yet afraid to affront him. To be rid of the uneasiness a common expedient was resorted to, and Mr. Davis was removed and with him the quietude he created at Washington by promotion to the office of a judge of the Indiana Territory. Considering Mr. Davis's consequence in the back country, and the influence he might have in changing its politics, the court have deemed it highly important to keep him in a good humour, and on his acceptance of the appointment they heartily rejoiced in having found out a mode to lay the Dragon. But alas! their security seems even yet doubtful. Mr. Davis has lately written a letter (dated Mercer County, May 15, 1803) to his "Friends and fellow citizens," in which he undertakes "to give some account of the proceedings of the last Congress." This letter, as might be expected from an old opponent, contains some harsh reflections on the federal party; but it also contains, what was probably not now expected from Mr. Davis by the democrats, some keen and just animadversions on the present administration. Mr. Davis disclaims "the fear of censure,"—he tells his constituents, that "Most of the proceedings on this subject (the shutting of the port of New Orleans) was transacted with closed doors; and although I am not permitted to disclose what did pass in our secret sitting, I am at liberty to tell what did not pass." "He did not believe that this was the (unauthorized) act of the Intendant and not the act of the Spanish Court, and was therefore of opinion that it was the policy of the U. States to order her troops to take possession of the island of New Orleans." Af-

ter assigning five good reasons for this, notwithstanding the president has himself declared that the "occlusion" of the port was the unauthorized act of the Intendant, Mr. Davis adds without scruple: "I do not believe that our government considered the shutting of the Port, the unauthorized act of the Intendant. If they did, why send a minister? In fine, if it was unauthorized, could not the court of Spain long since have opened the Port? I ask the candid mind to answer the question."

"Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree?"

We declare to Mr. Davis upon honor, that we cannot see how the ministerialists will "answer the question" satisfactorily: But we advise him to take care, how he questions as he has done very directly even the veracity of Mammoth himself. Again Mr. Davis "has no fear but Mr. Monroe will return with an acknowledgment of our right to the port of New Orleans: "but who can tell how long it may be before the right may be again invaded?" Here too we think the ministerialists are flumped, for we really do not suppose that, even after they have squandered away every cent of the *secret* two millions of dollars, they will have any lien upon Bonaparte to prevent him from shutting the Port of New Orleans against the first convenient moment he happens to take it into his head. We therefore conceive Mr. Davis was right in being "not favorable to send an envoy," and his suspicions are also well founded, that the democrats were "insincere" in their "proposition on the subject of the Port," merely "labouring by feint shows to quiet the minds of the western people." Of the sincerity of the Federalists on that occasion and of their genuine patriotism, we apprehend, however, that Mr. Davis has had the best proof before him: For after they were overruled in the spirited resolutions of Mr. Ross, instead of indulging the petulance of disappointment, the Federalists heartily concurred in all propositions from the other side of the house, that looked like a disposition to repair and maintain the national right, violated at New Orleans. They first did their duty by trying to get the strongest and best measures adopted for that purpose; the democrats utterly unable themselves to conduct the Government and yet mortally averse to letting the Federal side have the credit of teaching them, rejected those measures, and followed a plan of their own in Breckenridge's resolutions;—These resolutions were quite weak and insufficient, but as the federalists could not bring the majority to enter into any better, rather than nothing should be done, and our western fellow citizens be entirely neglected, the federalists with manly virtue voted for the resolutions, not as being the best in themselves, but as the best which could be obtained in the present temper of democratic politics. The sacrifice of the "pride of opinion" here made will be more appreciated, when we recollect how very superior were the resolutions of Messrs. Griswold and Ross to those of Randolph and Breckenridge. In favor of the former there is the opinion of Mr. Davis himself which, he says, is to "repel by force every encroachment on our national rights." Why this opinion has not been followed, why a system of energy has not been preferred to the soft rhapsodies of "sensibility," Mr. Davis thus proceeds to explain: "Under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the leading republican members have pledged themselves to pay the national debt in seventeen years, after repealing the taxes: Any step, therefore, that will break in on this arrangement will be opposed by the leading republicans, because the wisdom of the President, and the accuracy of the Secretary of the Treasury, is at stake. Every step, therefore, that tends to assimilate the administration of Mr. Jefferson to that of Mr. Adams, WHETHER IT BE NECESSARY OR NOT, will be opposed by the present majority."—This explanation, which is deemed exactly the right one, lets us at once into the deceitful, the selfish and perverse views of the democrats, who would oppose every the most proper and necessary step for the welfare and protection of the country, solely because it had been advised, or perhaps once practiced by the Federalists, and because it might break in on their own short sighted and delusive arrangements. In this way it is that, with respect to New Orleans, they have only produced, to use Mr. Davis's words, "a pompous nullity," and "have let the golden opportunity pass by

without reaping the benefits it offered us."

Mr. Davis's neighbours should look to this, and then determine who are their friends. After complaining further, that Congress would not "suspend the collection of taxes due the United States, in the Western country, until the port was restored, although a similar indulgence had but a few days before been granted to the merchants at Portsmouth," and after communicating a variety of other intelligences Mr. Davis thus concludes: "I wish to see independent men elected to the next Congress—men who, regardless of the charge of Federalism will firmly contend for the rights of the western people. I wish to see those men elected members, who will view with becoming jealousy the growing influence of the great states of New-York and Virginia, in the councils of the nation." In this wish every true lover of the Union will fervently accord, and it is devoutly to be hoped, that, as far as he can be instrumental to carrying it into effect, Mr. Davis's exertions will be duly employed. At the same time he must understand, that henceforth he is to expect no consideration from Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet, except what results from an apprehension of his power to do them harm; nor will the sprinkling of praise, with which Mr. Davis has seasoned his strictures, procure him the least grace from the administration, whenever a safe opportunity for revenge is offered. Such obsequious and complete acquiescence does the ruling party require from its subjects, that it may be questioned whether one of its own members, who assumes the privilege of thinking for himself, and occasionally dissenting, does not draw down on him even more of its dislike and fury than the most obnoxious Federalist.

The cause is plain: Because Democracy, being reared entirely by fraud and violence, is well aware that, if reason is once permitted to act among its followers, the consequence would soon be general disaffection and dismemberment of its empire. Any thing therefore which falls short of a perfect devotion to its will, will neither be accepted nor pardoned. And Mr. Davis may assure himself, that his name would already be entered on the black roll of proscription, did not its great keepers judge it prudent to undermine his popularity before they pronounce his fate. They bring not their victim to his doom, until they have insidiously twined round his limbs the cords of prejudice and odium, and profusely decked his head with the garlands of detraction. If he would have these hints confirmed, let him but observe the manner in which his letter has been introduced in the President's official print, the National Intelligencer, of the 23th inst. It is remarkable by way of preface, that Judge Davis's "independence" may be "an entire responsibility of a public functionary to all practicable control," that he "had not so much at heart the good of his country as his own personal views," and it is "questioned whether the Judge would have been so polite, had his political existence remained in the hands of the people." If this is not sufficiently insulting, Mr. Davis may readily imagine, that much more would have been said, had not Smith and his master dreaded the effects of too great a provocation from them. They were besides in hopes, that as Mr. Davis had not been altogether sparing of his censure on the federalists, the papers in the service of their cause might therefore be so injudicious as to treat him with contumely and reproach, instead of availing themselves of his disinterested testimony against certain conduct of their adversaries, and applying the reasonable sentiment and temperate observations in his letter to their own behoof and support. "If," reasoned Smith with himself, "I can only irritate the federal editors to abuse Judge Davis there will not be so much necessity for abusing him myself, nor will there then be any danger from his difference with us, for he will be at once disgusted so with the other side as to prevent him from departing further from ours, or else between two fires he will be pounded into utter insignificance. Pregnant with this notion, and affecting a great deal of mildness, as, if quite carelessly or as it were by accident, Smith observes,—"I do believe that in the elevated idea he seems to cherish of his own importance he (Judge Davis) thought he could at one blow inflict a mortal wound upon both republicanism and federalism," and all their feeble supporters, and stand himself the mighty Atlas of the Western

world." Dear precious! Now, to be sure, what a knowing baggage, what a cunning little vixen, this Smith must be! "Both republicanism and federalism" ah! Mr. Intelligencer!—that is (isn't it?) as much as to say, "come now federalists, let us make this a common quarrel, and all join on both sides to beat down this Mr. Davis, who is giving such a hard blow to our side and hard words to yours too."

In answer to this invitation, we would account for not accepting it by suggesting, that as the Federalists have never been favorites of Mr. Davis, they could not expect his applause at this time of day, and are not therefore so very impatient under his rebuke as to affront him unnecessarily, when (with whatever motive) he is in effect serving their purpose by exposing the misconduct of his late democratic associates; that we are so little accustomed to having "federalism," as it is in the Intelligencer, placed amicably side by side with "republicanism," that we know not how to support the honor; or rather with "republicanism" in Smith's sense of it, being that bastard species whose proper name is democracy, we trust that "federalism" will ever disdain any thing like a coalition; and above all we must tell Miss Smith that, when from the aspect of a spiteful straw she has all along exhibited, for a special purpose she thus suddenly changes into an indulgent look of fellow-feeling and a beck of common interest, we must naturally suspect treachery or selfishness, and reject her lute with scorn and distrust.

—timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The present, is a period in the history of this country, at which federalism has strong calls for exertion. Appearances in Europe indicate a state of things in a high degree unfriendly to national repose. Whenever two states, formidable by their resources for war, engage in hostility, no extent of foresight can hope to mark out the limits of its duration or its effects. Each new conflict increases the violence of enmity; and the anger of nations, like that of individuals, will often by irritating collisions, rise above every control. When this becomes the case, events are produced that were not foreseen, and parties, who were strangers to the original ground of hostility, find themselves withdrawn, by the vicissitudes of contest, from their retreats of fancied security and peace. Above all wars, those undertaken to gratify private ambition are most to be feared. The adventurous candidate for fame is not to be impeded in his career, by obstacles of a common nature. In the thirst for power, ordinary estimates of the consequences of action are overlooked, and remote good sacrificed to immediate gratification and temporary renown.

Such a war as this is France now about to enter into. Bonaparte's fame has been already pretty plentifully fed, but it wants a little more to prey upon. He has not yet reached Alexander's title. To say that this country should generally keep clear of the broils that agitate other nations of the globe, is saying what none would be inclined to dispute; but to suppose that without proper precautions the varied contrivances of ambition can be guarded against, is to reject the maxims of common sense and disregard the lessons of experience.

With a view to this subject, let us see for a moment what are the political principles of our present rulers. To the general government alone is committed the management of our concerns with foreign nations. On the proper conduct of that government does our safety as one people depend, and in its miscarriage is involved our ruin. This government has always had its greatest enemies among the present ruling party. By them it was opposed in its origin and by them every measure tending to add to its importance and energy has been resisted. Its civil institutions, its plans of revenue, with other appendages that secure influence they have abolished, and are pursuing with steadfastness their favourite maxim of the exaltation of individual states. And hear, what are other principles of their national policy? an ill-grounded apprehension of danger from systems of efficacious defence; a solicitude, of very doubtful sincerity, to save exence; pretended sensibility to the sufferings of their fellow-men; a disposition to acquiesce under insult derived from a careful calculation of dollars and cents; unbounded faith in the sincerity of

promises; on their own with other illusory, the of their pol

Different the federalist As they we a governm to turn it to ment and u ficed to narr but bearing provisions, part to them raised an an henfion told laid the tou knew our pi the safety of lifted nation national con cause they w strumentality in conferring in their fite manifested a tion of the p supplies that ed, or that f

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The experie fration it appe the above rema rope during the state of the m The phrenzy broad, & the fa by secret artifi will be the pre recount the inf tacks were succ emption of this ty, he will not it was occasio wary foresight prompt energy These enlighte the danger that Disregarding sp recourse to ever save us from th blow seemed ju sented to the e manding front, receive an incr recolected that an opposition vi We therefore Federalism has In seasons of tr government doe But the directio lous conjuncture and ought to be our citizens wha ry earnest of the cution.

20 bales short staple, A few qr. call quality, Bills on Lon A. June 16.

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the sincerity of

promises; a contented reliance for safety
on their own pacific dispositions; these
with other opinions equally unsound and
illatory, they suffer to mark out the course
of their political career.

Different are the principles by which
the federalists aim to govern their conduct.
As they were the promoters of the nation-
al government, so they have ever wished
to turn it to purposes of national advance-
ment and utility. They have never de-
sired to narrow the sphere of its influence;
but bearing in mind the importance of its
provisions, they have endeavoured to im-
part to them activity and vigour. They
raised an army, because justifiable appre-
hension told them danger was near. They
laid the foundation of a navy because they
knew our prosperity was connected with
the safety of our commerce. They estab-
lished national courts of justice, because
national convenience required it, and be-
cause they were willing to add to the in-
strumentality of the general government
in conferring endearing advantages, and
in their fiscal calculations, while they
manifested a proper regard to the condi-
tion of the people, they did not forget the
supplies that interior arrangement demand-
ed, or that foreign perfidy might call for.

The points of difference between the
federalists and their opponents branch out
yet more widely. The federalists do not
believe that their own country is no way
concerned in the events that take place in
other countries. They regard the United
States as being one member of the great
family of nations, and as being interested
in upholding those regulations that tend to
preserve established order and check the
enterprizes of power. They believe that
European ambition may easily cross the
Atlantic; and at present they know of
no defiles or fortresses, that might so re-
adily stay its course. They acknowledge
the beauty of our political institutions,
but cannot think them placed above viola-
tion. They do not look upon plans of
effective armament as being incompatible
with republican systems. History, so re-
cent as hardly to have the name of di-
urnal occurrences, tells them that their
country must owe its safety to the same
means that have been resorted to by other
countries; to vigorous preparation for
danger, and to constant and suspicious vi-
gilance. More than all, the federalists
will never believe that the particular com-
plexion of their government excludes all
operative force from principles which eve-
rywhere else act so powerfully upon the
heart of man. They would nourish with
all their care, national honor, and nation-
al pride. When these are once intruded,
they despair of ultimate safety and even
of the flow of commanding respect.

The experience of the federal admini-
stration it appealed to in verification of
the above remarks. The powers of Eu-
rope during that administration were in a
state of the most dangerous commotion.
The phrenzy of revolution had gone a-
broad, & the safety of states was attacked
by secret artifice and by open force. It
will be the province of the historian to
recount the instances in which these at-
tacks were successful. In stating the ex-
emption of this land from general calami-
ty, he will not forget the causes by which
it was occasioned. He will point to the
warly foresight of Washington and to the
prompt energy of his wise successor.
These enlightened statesmen early saw
the danger that threatened their country.
Disregarding specious assurances they had
recourse to every measure of precaution to
save us from the conflict. And when the
blow seemed just ready to fall, they pre-
sented to the enemy a firm and a com-
manding front. Their policy will also
receive an increase of praise when it is
recalled that it made its way through
an opposition virulent and unceasing.

We therefore think this a time at which
Federalism has strong calls for exertion.
In seasons of tranquility the machine of
government does not so easily go wrong.
But the direction of public affairs in pe-
rious conjunctures is a task more difficult,
and ought to be entrusted to that class of
our citizens who have given a satisfacto-
ry earnest of their capability for its exe-
cution.

For Sale,

20 bales good COTTON,
short staple,
A few qr. casks SHERRY, of superior
quality,
Also,
Bills on London & New York.
A. HENDERSON, & Co.
June 16. d3teost

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

We feel ourselves obliged to the gentleman
who favored us with a late Liverpool
price current from which we have made
the following extracts:

(N. Y. Morn. Chronicle.)

Tobacco, James River,	3d	to	6 1/2
Georgia and Carolina,	2 1/2		5
Maryland, Brown,	3		4 1/2
Coloury,	5		7
Kitefoot,	8		9
Turpentine,	20s.		21.
Pitch,	10		11 6
Resin,	16		17
Tar,	20		21
Ashes, Pearl, 1st,	46		48
Pot, 1st,	44		45
Rice,	29		30
Flour Fine,	34		35
Superfine,	35		36
Wheat,	8 6		8 9
Cotton, Geor. S. 1st'd,	2 8		3 2
Upland,	1		1 1
Natchez,	1		1 3
Tennessee,	1		
Staves White Oak, Pipe,	£ 24		26
Hhd.	14		18
Bbl.	7		10

"Our supply of tobacco is very short,
and the demand for home manufacture be-
ing regular, the fine qualities meet a
ready sale. Inferior kinds are also in re-
quest for export. Turpentine continues
very scarce, and the demand being very
great the article commands an immediate
sale on arrival. Tar, Resin, and Pitch,
are become plenty, and prices declining.
Ashes are uncommonly scarce, and likely
to support their prices. Wheat and Flour
are at present extremely dull, but we
think the prices have seen their lowest.
The demand for Georgia cotton of both
kinds, is limited, yet the prices continue
steady, and we think there is no probabi-
lity of a decline for some time to come.
Indeed, should peace be preserved, we
are inclined to think the article would
advance.

"Good hhd. and barrel Staves are ve-
ry scarce, and command a ready sale. We
have plenty of inferior qualities, which
are dull. Timber is scarce, and in great
demand at these high prices, which we
think will be maintained for some time to
come, much will depend on the importati-
on from America, as we do not expect the
Baltic supply will be heavy."

Science.—Light is not more grateful
to the eye, than knowledge to the mind:
nor are our senses more ravished, by the
enchancing spectacle of nature, which we
enjoy by means of the one, than our men-
tal part is delighted with the prospects un-
folded to it, by the other.

Whether we study man or nature, whe-
ther we inspect the "hoary register of
time," or note occurrences of the passing
hour; whether we wander through remote
regions, or limit our enquiries to the spot
which gave us birth, we shall find in each
an inexhaustible theme. We shall find in
each ample employment for the heart and
mind; we shall be often warmed to love,
and elevated to admire.

We may select whatever we please from
the boundless store before us. Scarce a
corner of the globe remains unexplored,
scarce an illustrious action unrecorded.
Science has multiplied her demonstrations,
and art has increased her gracefulness. We
may behold the truth developed, and beau-
ty embellished.

Those who thirst for knowledge, will
find it impossible to number the fountains
at which they may drink. To the intel-
ligent and susceptible, there is scarcely a
foot of ground but what is interesting, ei-
ther in itself or relatively: it is either
remarkable for the beauty, the rarity, or
the luxuriance of its productions; or it
has been the property of some good man,
or the theatre of some splendid action, or
some sorrow suppressed; where the smile
of innocence has dimpled, or the tear of
penitence has flowed.

We cannot contemplate the inventions
of man, nor take a step in the realms of
fancy, nor in the kingdom of nature, but
each, like a tender mother, pours her
favours upon us, with unsolicited profu-
sion.

All the wisdom of the past ages is laid
before us. We are invited to banquet on
the sweets which the industry of others has
collected, and may profit by labors which
we have not shared. The poet, the histo-
rian, and the philosopher, court our atten-
tion. In their page, the valor of the he-

ro, the equanimity of the sage are celebrat-
ed; the magnanimous resolve, the gene-
rous sacrifice extolled. We may behold
the charms of friendship, the majesty of
truth, and the beauty of virtue, represent-
ed in a thousand attitudes, and displayed
in innumerable combinations, which touch
and move the heart, and awaken it to a
perpetual sympathy; and which supply
the mind, insatiable in its desires, with an
inexhaustible fund of agreeable images.
For us, Plato discourses beneath the shade
of the plantain; for us, the maids of
Tempe chant their songs, and for us the
wild-harp rings to the "adventurous hand
of the minstrel." Scarce a flower decks
the bosom of the earth, but we are invited
to pluck it; scarce a tempest deforms the
heavens, but we may contemplate its aw-
ful grandeur.

The lively descriptions of the traveller,
make the beauties of every country our
own, while the happy mobility of our
fancy, enables us to escape their evils,
and we feel only those incident to one.
We can breathe the perfume of Arabian
vales, strangers to the lassitude of their
possessors, and can enjoy the long blith-
some summer day of the Greenlander,
unpinched by the frost of his winter
night.

It is difficult to describe or number the
pleasures of the studious and reflective.
Whether he treads the blooming dale, or
sandy desert; whether he climbs the moun-
tains height or dwells peaceful in the val-
ley; whether he haunts the solitary forest
or frequents the busy town, in all he finds
amusement. The air he breathes, the
ground he walks upon, the tree which af-
fords him shelter, the waterfall whose mur-
murs sooth him to repose, all awaken re-
flection, or court investigation. There
are no pauses in his existence whose list-
lessness he would remove; no vacuities in
his being which he pines and languishes
to fill up; he is seldom melancholy, and
never idle; and it is impossible to imagine
him in a situation, from which he cannot
derive instruction or delight.

The volume of nature is too ample to be
read through, and the collections of art too
numerous to be all inspected. The mind
can never survey the whole of the trea-
sure before it, but must content itself with
examining the beauty of its parts; happy
in the consciousness of this truth, that in
proportion as it advances, its satisfaction
will augment.

Happy he, whose days are passed in the
pursuit of knowledge, whose heart is de-
voted to the charms of science. To him
the beams of the morning are the harbin-
gers of bliss, and the shades of the evening
the fore-runners of repose. Unknown to
him, the turbulence of passion, or the sting
of disappointment, his joys are sublime
and innocent, his sorrows light and tran-
sient. In seeking knowledge he treads a
flowery path through life, and at death
may hope to ascend to the source of wis-
dom.

Utica Patriot.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Nelson, Tynes, Barbadoe
Henrietta, Richardson, Savannah
Sloop Lydia, Rhodes, Providence

CLEARED,

Schooner Two Brothers, Lawrence, West
Indies
Branch Sargent, Oporto
Polly, Yeaton, Cape Francois
Betsey Gilpin, Barbadoes
President, Lynch, Boston
Brig George Taylor, Port Republic

Public Sale.

On Saturday next will be sold
at the Vendue Store,
A LIGHT COCHEE,
and a likely Young Horse, without re-
serve.
THOMAS PATTEN.
June 22.

For Sale—on a Credit
of 6 and 9 months,
One hundred and fifty hogheads of
Prime Tobacco,
Potomac and Rappahannock Inspections.
Three Shares
in the Potomac Canal Company.
For Sale & Rent,
Several Houses, Warehouses, and Lots
in the town of Alexandria. Apply to
Wm. GROVERMAN.
Who will give the highest Cash
price for Alexandria and Columbia Bank
Shares.
June 23. 2aw3

JAMES BACON

HAS OPENED

A Grocery, Tea, Wine and
Liquor Store,

In King street, next door but one to Wash-
ington street, where he offers for sale,
the following genuine articles, viz.

1st, 2d and 3d quality Mus-
covado Sugar,
Loaf and Lump do.
Best Green Coffee,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Padra Souchong,
Souchong
and
Bohea
Madeira,
Sherry,
Teneriffe,
Port,
Lisbon and
Malaga
Claret in cases of 1 to 3 dozen,
Jamaica, Antigua, and N. B. Rum,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
5th proof warranted Irish Whiskey,
Country do.
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Albany Chocolate,
Mould and dipped Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Patent Shot assorted, from 1 to 10,
Best English Gunpowder,
Muscateil Raisins in boxes,
Soft shell Almonds,
Spinning Cotton,
Peppers, black and Cayenne,
Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and Cassia,
Durham Mustard, Pickles assorted,
Pearl and Scotch Barley,
Rice, Madder, Allum, Copperas,
Indigo, Glue, Sals,
Olive Oil of a superior quality,
G. droid's warranted Segars,
Best chewing Tobacco,
Snuff in lb. and half lb. bottles,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Search and Fig Blues,
Pipes in keg,
D. m. j. h. s. assorted,
Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

He solicits custom from
friends and the public, and not only
them that he will dispense of his Go-
as good terms as any other house in
but that he will at all times supply
with the very best articles that
procured at the different markets.
June 24.

JOSEPH BILLING

ORGAN BUILDER & PIANO
TE MAKER,
Opposite Mr. Robert Turgill's Store,
end of King Street, Alexandria
Most respectfully inform
Ladies and Gentlemen of this place
he makes Church, Chamber, Bar-
Organized Organs, Piano Fortes
qualities.

He hopes that the stability of his
and the moderation of his charges
gain him the patronage of the public
Repairs and tunes in
and country.
June 24.

WANTED,

A active, faithful Lad a-
ver this paper to subscribe
town. Liberal wages will be

SUBSCRIPTION
To the PORT FOLIO, a
Paper published in Philad-
are received by the Editor
Paper. The terms are Five
dars per annum, payable
vance.

To Rent,
A HOUSE on Gibson free
session may be had immediately.
GEORGE N. L.
June 6.

For Sale,
At my warehouse on Prince
20 hhd. Molasses,
100 bls. Pork—just recd.
Wm. HO
May 14.
Cash given for clean
Cotton Bags.

SPRING GOODS.

R. T. HOOE and Co.

Have received a general assortment of Spring Goods, from London, by the ship William and John.

They have likewise for sale,

Earthen and Stone Ware in crates and pipes in boxes; German linens; cotton bags; porter in casks; Madeira, Lisbon, Calcevello and Port Wines in pipes and qr. casks, a few cases of umbrellas and ladies fans.

Marble Slabs for Hearths, and a few boxes of Slate for covering houses.

May 5. eo

SPRING GOODS.

William Lowry

Has just received, per the United States from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF Spring Goods.

Also—Earthenware in crates assorted, and nails in casks, which he is now opening for sale at his store, two doors below Cuthbert Powell's, King street.

Country merchants and others may find it to their advantage to call on him as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

May 13. eo

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

Has for Sale on low terms, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,

1700 bushels Cadiz SALT,

First quality Russia Cordage, assorted, Old Sable Iron, Sugar in hhds. and barrels, Pepper and Cassia, Boxes fresh Raisins.

Sherry, Malaga, and } WINES. Catalonia

Barcelona Brandy, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas, Bales India Cottons, Checks and Calicoes, China and Longee romal Handkerchiefs, A few pieces Scotch Osnaburghs, Mould and dipt Candles, Red Seal Leather, A few pieces elegant Furniture.

March 17. eo

FOR SALE,

That noted stand in Botetourt county, between Fincastle and the Sweet Springs, commonly called

The Half Way House;

And at present occupied by Mr. George Walker, as

A TAVERN.

THERE are 444 acres in the tract, about 80 or 85 acres of which are cleared and under good fencing and cultivation; there are on the premises, a good dwelling house, kitchen, stable, &c. and a most excellent and never failing spring, within a rod or two of the door. This land, lying on Craig's Creek, is well watered and timbered, fertile and productive; containing a small meadow, and a considerable quantity of meadow ground, and lies within 15 miles of James river navigation. A great bargain may be had in this place, by a payment of half the purchase money in hand; for the other moiety an accommodating credit will be given, and an indisputable title made to the purchaser. The land will be readily shown to any gentleman, by Mr. Walker, who lives on the premises. For contract apply to the subscriber in Staunton, or at the Sweet Springs, in the months of July and August. Entire possession of the premises may be had on the first day of December next.

ROBERT BAILEY.

June 21. rawzm

Turn the Corner.

The subscriber has at his store in Union street, a parcel of excellent

Pine Apples,

which he will sell single or by the hundred, as low as they were sold on board the vessel that brought them here.

Also—Oranges, Lemons, lemon juice, raisins, figs, shielbarks, cocoa nuts, with a general assortment of Groceries.

Likewise—1000 lbs. superior Rhode Island Cheese, and a parcel of very fine Bacon.

ABEL WILLIS.

June 14. d

To Let,

A handsome two story brick HOUSE, just now finishing. Also, a very handsome front room and cellar, well calculated for a store.

A. SCHOLFIELD.

June 18. e3ot

JUST PUBLISHED, By COTTON & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE

At their Bookstore, and the Bookstore of J. V. Thomas,

(PRICE ONE DOLLAR,) LETTERS

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY

Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON,

TO

Sir ARTHUR YOUNG,

AND

Sir J. SINCLAIR, Bart.

ON

AGRICULTURE,

AND

OTHER INTERESTING TOPICS.

Few works have been published in America, that claim the agriculturist's attention more than this. Added to his own experiments, opinions and calculations, it contains those of the most eminent farmers in the middle states; collected from them by himself, and transmitted to the British Board of Agriculture of which he was an honorary member.

April 25. d

We want to purchase,

Five thousand bushels of CORN, for which Cash will be given, if delivered at Cameron Mills.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Who have received by the ship United States,

Two trunks Cotton Hosiery and to be sold on low terms by the package or dozen.

May 16. d

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and HOSIERY FOR SALE.

A few packages of superfine broadcloths, Cassimeres and Hosiery, received by the ship United States, on terms highly advantageous to the purchasers.

Apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

May 9. d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for sale at his store, opposite Dean and Gardner's, Union street,

The following Articles:

RUM of different kinds, Holland Gin, French Brandy, Whiskey and Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Best green Coffee, Chocolate, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Tamarins, fresh Rice, Muscadell Raisins by the box, Fresh Figs, China Oranges, Lemons and Limes, Rhode Island Cheese, Mens' Shoes of an excellent quality, Salmon in kegs, Fine Rhode Island Potatoes, Cavendish's Tobacco, Best Havannah Segars, Shad and Herrings by the bl. Good firkin Butter, Soap and Candles, and a general assortment GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.

Just received one hhd.

FRESH LEMON JUICE,

which he offers for sale on very moderate terms, by the gallon or smaller quantity.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 19. d

John Gardner Ladd

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Prince Street Wharf, Loaf and brown Sugars,

West India and N. England Rum, Coffee, Chocolate, fresh Teas, New Rice, white and brown Soap, Spermaceti and tallow Candles, Seal Leather, Beef and Pork, Lamp and Tanners' Oil, French Brandy and Holland Gin, Few boxes excellent Claret, Bar Iron, Stone Lime, New Herrings and Shad, A few bls. good Vinegar, Cables and Cordage of all sizes, Russia and ravens Dock, India Cottons, Nankeens, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, German do, Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger, Allom, Copperas, Brimstone, Cotton, Wool and Playing Cards, Wrought and cut Nails, A few boxes Olives, Capers and Sweet Oil,

Writing Paper, Mens' fine and coarse Hatts, &c.

June 2. d

Little River Turnpike Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are called on to pay to William Hartshorne, Treasurer of said company, TEN DOLLARS on each share by them held, on or before the 20th day of next month.

By Order of the Directors,

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

Treasurer.

6th Mo. 17.

Pasturage.

THE subscriber has about 15 acres of land, adjoining Hunting Creek, under good enclosure, with a water fence, where HORSES and CATTLE will be taken on pasturage.

ALEX. HENDERSON.

June 17. eo

Notice,

In the matter of Josiah Watson.

A BANKRUPT.

The subscriber being duly appointed sole Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Josiah Watson, all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their custody or possession, are hereby requested to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the subscriber, or to such person or persons only as may by him be duly authorized to receive the same.

JOHN M'IVER,

June 3. eoim

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale,

By Robert & John Gray,

King street,

A LETTER,

To JOSEPH PRIESTLY,

L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. &c.

In Answer to his Performance,

entitled,

Socrates and Jesus Compared.

By John Blair Linn, A. M.

Price 6 1/2 Cents.

ALSO,

Just received and ready to be delivered to subscribers, the 1st vol. of THE DOMESTIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.

May 10. d

Wants a Situation,

A Young Man who is well acquainted with accounts and the mercantile business. Any gentleman wishing to employ such a person will be pleased to leave a line addressed to J. D. with the Printer hereof, which will be duly attended to.

June 20. eo31+

Just received and for Sale,

By R. and J. GRAY,

The Trial of Col. Despard

AND

HIS ASSOCIATES,

For High Treason, &c.

Price 3 1/2 cents.

In the language of the Attorney General—a more important trial was never presented to any jury.

Jonah Thompson and Son,

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ships William & John from London, and United States from Liverpool;

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Cambrick, jaconet and book Mullins, silk Shawls, cotton Hosiery, Jeannets, Fustians, striped and clouded Nankeens, Corduroys, Velvets and Thicksetts, Dimities, fancy Marfelles, Waitcoating, few ing Silks, Twist and Thread, &c. &c.

They are in daily expectation of their assortment of Hardware.

May 9. d

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in the City of Washington, on Monday evening last, the 21st inst. a handsome, well made, dark sorrel Mare, with a saddle and bridle: The mare is about 14 1/2 hands high, about 6 years old, has a small white spot behind the right ear under the bridle, some white upon one of der hind legs. A man (with evident signs of guilt) crossed George Town Ferry and rode off post haste, and was traced near Colchester the same evening.

The above reward will be given on delivery of the mare and thief, or Fifteen Dollars for the mare.

EBENEZER NESMITH,

near the Navy Yard.

City of Washington,

March 25. eo

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust to the subscriber, will be exposed on the premises, upon the 11th day of July next,

A piece of Ground lying upon the south side of Duke street, and west side of Fairfax street, in the town of Alexandria, extending with Duke street thirty two feet six inches, and with Fairfax street thirty two feet six inches, upon this ground is erected a three story brick house. The terms of sale are one third of the purchase money upon the sale, another third in three months, and the remainder in six months; the two last payments to be secured by a trust upon the property, if required, or in such other as will be most satisfactory to the persons now interested in the property.

JAMES KEITH, Trustee.

June 14. d

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or Rent.

THE three story BRICK HOUSE on the corner of King and Columbus streets.

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 29. eo

BORDEAUX CLARET.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscribers, corner of Prince and Water streets, a few casks of

CLARET WINE,

at a reduced price,

JOSIAH FAXON, Co.

June 9. eo2w

Just Published,

By Robert & John Gray,

And for sale at their Book & Stationary Store in King street,

THEODORE CYPHON:

OR,

THE BENEVOLENT JEW.

A Novel, in 2 vols.

By GEORGE WALKER,

Author of the Vagabond, Three Spaniards, &c. &c.

Price One Dollar and Seventy Five Cents Handsomely bound & lettered.

Also,

The Story of Tom Snell.

Price 20 cents.

April 21. d

Just Received

AND FOR SALE BY

ROBERT & JNO. GRAY,

King Street,

BROAD GRINS:

Comprising with new additional Tales in verse, those formerly published under the title of

"My Night Gown and Slippers." By GEORGE COLMAN, the younger Author of the "Poor Gentleman," &c.

Also, a new edition of

THE FARMER'S BOY,

By ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

Price 75 Cents each.

May 23. d

Just Published,

And for Sale at this office—price 50 cents, A TREATISE

On Practical Farming:

Embracing particularly the following subjects, viz.

The use of Plaster of Paris, with Directions for using it; and general Observations on the use of other Manures.

On deep Ploughing; thick Sowing of Grain; method of preventing Fruit Trees from Decaying, and

Farming in General.]

By John A. Binnis,

Of Loudoun County, Virginia, Farmer.

May 21. raw

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at this Office, price 3 1/2 cents, A Pamphlet, entitled,

THE CONDUCT

OF

Merriwether Jones,

In a series of Letters addressed to the Public.

By James T. Callender.

May 6. d

THE subscriber will take a young Man of good character, to the study of Medicine. JAMES CRAIK.

May 18. raw31+

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

AND

Vol. III.]

Public Notice

On TUESDAY

A 10 o'clock, will be sold Store,

Rum in hogheads a

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brand

Sugar in hhds, tierces and

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap

Mould and dipt Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE,

A L S O,

A variety of DRY

Among which are

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerleymeres, Duffels,

Plains and Kerleys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Russels,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silesia do.

Platillas,

Osnaburghs and Ticklenb

Mullins and Muslin Hand

India Mullins and Table

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hatts,

And sundry other Ar

P. G. MARSTE

June 24.

Sales by Auction

On WEDNESDAY

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at Store, the corner of King

streets.

Rum in hhds. and ba

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and quatter c</